



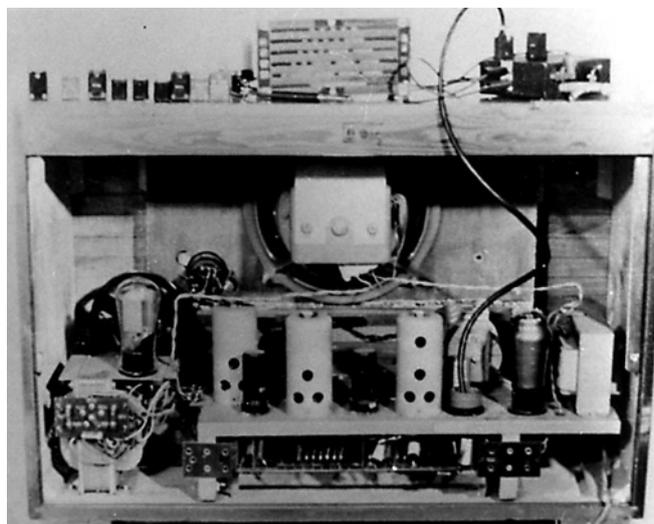
Plug-in transmitter
French (1)
Country of origin:
France

DATA SUMMARY

Organisation: 'DRS/SR' French Intelligence Service in W. Berlin.
Year of Introduction: 1954.
Purpose: Agents.
Circuit features: A single valve operating as crystal oscillator/RF power amplifier. CW only.
Valve: Probably 6AQ5.
Frequency coverage: Estimated 4-10 MHz.
Power Supply: Taken from the AF output valve socket (with valve removed) of a broadcast receiver.

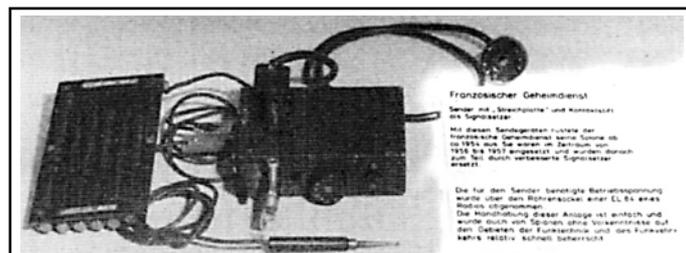
REMARKS

Agents operating for the French Intelligence Service in the early 1950s could be equipped with one of several types of transmitters for communication with their headquarters. This chapter describes the first in a series of 3 models which had similar features and operational functionality. Because the type or model numbers were not found, they were named 'Plug-in transmitter' according a feature they had in common: powered from a standard broadcast radio, and consecutive numbered according the date of introduction. Believed to be an improvised prototype was the 'Plug-in transmitter French 1', issued in the mid 1950s. A built-in Morse key was mounted in the front panel, adjacent to the aerial socket. Aerial matching was by a switched coil tap and a screwdriver slot for PA tuning. An aerial adapter with a small bulb was used for tuning to maximum RF output. The aerial matching knob and switch was apparently taken from a war surplus British Army Wireless Set No. 18. Sockets at the left hand side allowed connection of a 'sliding plate' Morse keying device, or an external Morse key. A power adapter cable with valve plug was connected to a 3-point plug on top of the transmitter.



'Plug-in transmitter French (1)' with broadcast receiver and accessories captured in possession of an agent in the GDR (above). This transmitter was kept by the MfS and is at present in the collection of the DHM as shown in the top colour photograph.

'Sliding plate' keying device with pointed slider used by agents for transmission of numbers 0-9 in Morse code without knowledge of Morse code. Apart from this, it had the advantage that the 'fist' of the operator could not be recognised.



MfS document reading: *French Intelligence Service. Transmitter and 'sliding plate' with pointed slider for Morse transmission. With this type of transmitter agents were equipped in the period 1954 to 1957, later partly replaced with an improved high speed Morse encoder.*

References:

- Photographs and information courtesy Detlev Vreisleben, DC7KG, Germany.
- GDR document MfS/Fo/385/Bild 3.